WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1895.

KNOCKED OUT

Two Very Important Features of the Income Tax Law.

INITED STATES SUPREME COURT

At Last Hands Down Its Long Expected Decision.

INCOMES FROM RENTS AND BONDS

Of States, Counties and Municipalities Are Exempt-The Law as to Them Unconstitutional-The Court a Tie on the Question of the Validity of the Act as a Whole-Three Dissenting Opinions-Chief Justice Fuller Reads the Opinion-Elaborate Historical Review-Great Interest Taken in the Decision-The Most Far Reaching Since the War, Treasury Officials Worried as to the Consequence.

Washington, April 8 .- After almost a month of deliberation, the United States supreme court rendered its decision to-day in the income tax case, deciding by a divided court the law to be valid, except regarding the incomes derived from ronts and from municipal bonds, to which points the decision was that the law was unconstitational. The court was a tie on the question of the constitutionality of the law as a whole. Dissenting opinions were delivered by Justices Field, White and Barlan.

The opinion was general among law yers and legislators that the case would be reached to-law and the be reached to-day, and the interest which has characterized the case from which has characterized the case from the beginning was again made manifest by an unusual attendance of the public in the court room. The space is limited at best, but every available seat inside and outside the bar was occupied, and many were turned away because the

many were turned away because the chamber could not accommodate all who applied for admission.

Only members of the bar were admitted to the inner circle and those in attendance included many lawyers from other cities as well as a large representation from Washington.

There was only one member of the

There was only one member of the bench absent—Justice Jackson, who has not been able to attend upon the court since last fall, and who has not participated in the consideration of the case in any way. It is to his absence that the area division of the case in any way. that the even division of the court on the majority of the propositions in-volved in the case is due. If he had been present, such a result would have been impossible, and the opinion would have included a decision of all the points involved, instead of only the two in regard to incomes derived from rents and municipal and state bonds.

DELIVERY OF THE OPINION. The spectatore had not long to wait for the beginning of the delivery of the main opinion after the court convened. The judges filed promptly in at high noon, and there was very little prelimi-nary work before the chief justice be-ran the delivery of an opinion, which is regarded by many as the most important and lar-reaching in its effects that has been rendered in this court since the days of the rebellion. There were only two minor decisions rendered by other members of the bench, when Mr. Chief Justica Fully after making a few and members of the bench, when Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, after making a few routine announcements, began at 12:05 to read the court's decree in the case of Charles Pollock versus the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and others. This was the first in order of the case against the trust company, and the conclusion reached in it applies also to the case of Hyde versus the Continental Trust Company, as the questions at assue are the same in both cases. The chief justice read with considerable chief justice read with considerable rapidity, but his voice was at all times clear and distinct, and the lawyors present who had familiarized themselves with the case had little or no difficulty in following him. The delivery of the case had been selves as the construction of the case had been selves as the case of the case had been selves as the case of the case opinion consumed an hour's time, and

all present gave the closest attention.

Mr. Fuller began with a brief reference to question of jurisdiction in the case. This point had, he said, been fre-quently referred to, but he dismissed it by saying that as the question had not een raised in the court below, and had been waived in the argument of the case in the supreme court, there appeared no objection to considering the case purely on its merits.

THE EXCEPTIONS.

Proceeding to the end, he gave his attention to the objections to the law as made by the appellant, quoting the principal one as follows:

First.—That the act imposes a direct tax in respect of the real estate, rents, saues and profits as well as of the in-come and profits of personal property, and not being apportioned, is a violation of section 2 of article 1 of the constitu

Second-That the law, if not impos ing a direct tax, is nevertheless uncon-stitutional, in that its provisions are not uniform throughout the United States, and do not operate with the same force and effect upon the subject of the tax wherever found, and in that it provides exemptions in layor of individuals am copartnerships, while denying all ex-emptions to second the second control of the second emptions to second the second control of the second control of the emptions to second control of the secon copartnerships, while donying an ex-emptions to corporations having a simi-iar income derived from like property and values, and provides for other ex-sumptions and inequalities in violation of section 8 of article 1 of the constitu-

Third-That the act provides no exemption of the tax upon incomes de-tived from the atocks and bonds of states of the United States and counties d municipalities therein, which stock and bonds are not proper subjects for the taxing power of Congress. The theometrom these securities in the United States amounts to over S85, 400,000 per annum, on which the total annual income tax would be \$1,000,000

ial income tax would be \$1,390,000 to body of the opinion was devoted to the consideration of the question from a constitutional point of view, and from a constitutional point of view, and involved a very elaborate definition of the meaning of the phrase, "direct taxes" and also a construction of the taxes" and also a construction of the constitutional requirement as to apportionment. This made necessary a review of many former opinions of the Court, and a number of which including ourt, and a number of which, including

the Hylton and Springer cases, were quoted from at length and commented the Hylton and Springer cases, were quoted from at length and commented upon. He said that under the constitution, federal taxes were divided into direct taxes and duties, imposts and excises, and laid down the rule that direct taxes should under that instrument be governed by the rule of apportionment among the several states according to population.

Referring to the operation of direct

Referring to the question of direct taxation, he said that it was not to be presumed that the framers of the constitution were not men capable of appreciating what they were doing when they provided for the differentiation of innotes acceleration. they provided for the differentiation of imports, excises and duties from other forms of taxation. They were men of affairs, many of whom had wide experience in dealing with the concerns of their own colonies, and some of whom had made personal observations of the conduct of government in foreign countries. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" was the property of the world at the time the constitution was framed, and there was evidence that the members of the constitutional convention were familiar with the economic literature of the time. They knew perfectly well, for instance, that a tax on land was generally regarded as a direct tax, and it was provided that direct taxes should be apportioned among the states because direct taxation is found in operation in all the states, and is therefore, as thus apportioned, practicable and tion in all the states, and is therefore, as thus apportioned, practicable and just. The framers of the fundamental lust. The framers of the indudamental law had before them more prominently than any other thought, the idea that taxation and representation should go hand in hand. In support of that idea that the control of the con the great ravolutionioary struggle had been made, and it had surely not been the intention of the convention that a state of affairs should arise which would make it possible for any of the states to combine for the purpose of extorting taxes from other states.

THE CONSTITUTION A COMPROMISE.

Furthermore, the chief justice continued, the constitution was the result of a compromise between the states and the Federal government, whereby the states surrendered the right of levying imposts, duties and excises, but it was evident did not mean to transfer to the general government the right to lavy direct taxes except in cases of great emergencies. This compact, the chief justice said, had been observed up to the time of the passage of the act of August, 1894.

The fact that such a tax as that under The fact that such a tax st that under consideration, had been provided by Congress at a time when the country was enjoying profound peace, was re-verted to, and 3this the justice said, was a circumstance which should call for the exercise of especial circumspection in consideration of the present law. It was an innovation of a most striking

It was an innovation of a most striking and significant character, and was clearly in contravention of the wishes of the states when they, independent sovereigns up to the time in themselves, parted with a portion of their prerogatives in respect to the taxation.

Much of this reasoning was meant to apply to the question of the taxation of incomes derived from rents, but the chief justice devoted a considerable part of the opinion to the especial consideration of this branch of the inquiry, and held that in taxing the income derived from land it virtually, and to all intents and purposes, taxed the land itself, for, he asked, what was the land to anyone he asked, what was the land to anyon he asked, what was the land to anyone but for the profit derived from it? He failed to see any distinction between a tax on the land itself and the profit derived from it, and no one had gone so far as to contend that a tax on land would not be a direct tax. As Hamilton had put it, "What, in fact, is property by a fiction without the parelicial." erty but a fiction without the beneficial

OF VAST CONSEQUENCE

The name of the tax was unimportant, but the effect was of vast consequence. and as there could be neither distincand as there could be nather distinc-tion nor material difference between taxing the land and the profit derived from it, the court had reached the opin-ion that this portion of the law was in-valid and could not be sustained.

The same conclusion was reached in regard to the provision for taxing state, county and manifold house.

county and municipal bonds, but county and municipal bonds, but into this question the chief justice did not go as fully as into that of the rent in-comes. He said in effect that it was clearly never intended by the states to delegate authority to the national con-gress to weaken their credit by providga tax upon their instrum and revenue agencies. Power to tax these agencies must of necessity imply the exercise of an influence upon a con-tract before it was made. Such an exercise of power was repugnant to the con-stitution, and therefore the portion of the law putting it into execution must

also be declared invalid.

On the other points involved the opinion did not venture, because of the

even division of the court.

In the course of the decision the chief justice referred at length to the cases cited by the defense in justification and support of the income tax, but, he de-clared, that in none of these cases had the specific question of the power of Congress to tax rents and municipal bonds been passed upon, but only by inference or incidentally; hence the opinion of the court as now announced was not in opposition to previous rulings by that tribunal. Indeed, he as serted, that from the time of the decis seried, that from the time of the decision in the Hylton case to that in the Springfield case, it had been uniformly decided that a tax on land was in the nature of a direct tax, while as had been shown, a tax on land profits was the same thing as a tax on the land it-

The chief justice was not prepared to give out the full text of the decision, but furnished the summary of the con-cluding portions of it to the press.

| For abstracts of the decision proper and c the dissenting opinious of Justices Field, Walt and Harian, see third page of this morning's is

GREATLY DISAPPOINTED.

Freasury Officials Alarmed Over the Pros-poots—The Decision Will Cut off 50 Per Cent in the Receipts From the Income

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 8 .- Treasury officials are greatly dispirited over the supreme court's decision in the income tax case, and while admitting that they have no reliable data upon which to have no reliable data upon which to form an accurate estimate, they express the belief that the not result of the de-cision will be a loss of at least 50 per cent in the receipt of incomes. In some cities the loss will be far greater than this, notably in the city of Washington, this, nothing it the cryst variances, however, which is exceptionally a rent ing city. The proportion of rented houses in other cities of the country also is very large.

The total number of rented houses in the country of the country of the country also is very large.

the United States in 1890 was 1,120,487

which during the last five years has un-doubtedly increased very materially. Dwolling houses, however, represent only a small part of the capital invested in buildings of every character, which produce enormous rentals.

produce enormous rentals.

Comparatively little was expected from interest on state, county and municipal bonds, but the total loss, it is thought will not fall short of \$25,000,000 or \$20,000,000, for the first year, and this loss is expected to increase rather than to diminish in succeeding years, should the law remain unrepealed. The loss of this revenue however, is not the should the law remain unrepealed. The loss of this revenue, however, is not the only cause of regret among the officials. The fact that the court was evenly divided on the main constitutional question, it is expected, will result in endless litigation, thus very materially adding to the expense of collecting the tax. Nevertheless, the internal revenue officials will proceed at once to prepare supplemental regulations to conform to to-day's decision, and from now on until next Monday, when the time expires within which returns may be made, any returns in which incomes from rents returns in which incomes from rent and bonds are deducted will be regarded

as a full compliance with the law.

Person who have already made their returns and paid the tax will be advised of the change in the regulations, vised of the change in the regulations, and as soon as possible the proportionate amounts of tax paid by each on rents and bonds will be refunded to them under the general law, which authorizes the commissioner of internal revenue to refund taxes wrongfully collected. Attorney General Olney was much surprised at that part of the decision which exempts rents under the cision which exempts rents under the income tax. As to the section of the act relating to bonds, the attorney general rather expected an adverse decision, but he regards the action of the court on the rent proposition as having been taken on technicalities, which he believes will on termicanties, which he believes will
not stand the test of time, and cannot
remain the permanent law of the land.
On all other points, the government,
he believes, has no serious cause for
complaint. It is universally regretted
that there was not a full bench to hear
the case, and should Justice Jackson
resign there is ware good respects to be. resign, there is very good reasons to be lieve his successor would almost certain ly be favorable to the law, in which event another test case very seen would be brought to the court for determina-

IN RECEIVERS HANDS.

The Largest Lumber Company In the South In Hard Lines.
PENSAGOLA, FLA., April S.-The South-

ern States Land and Timber Company, an English corporation with headquar ters in this city, and offices in New York and London, has been placed in the hands of receivers by Judge Pardee, of the United States circuit court. The company is the largest lumber concern in the south. The capital stock is \$825,-000 and bonded indebtedness is about \$625,000. All of the bonds are held by parties in this country, the majority being for the original purchase of the property. The company defaulted the payment of the interest on their the payment of the interest on their bonds, and after a thorough examina-tion the bondholders became satisfied that the fixed charges for running ex-penses in this country and England were too great, and they applied to Judge Pardee for the appointment of receivers. The receivers are Clarence Carey, an attorney of New York, and Mossrs. W. F. McCormick and Edgar M. Lamont, of Louisville, Ky.

The opinion is generally expressed here that the mills will be kept in operation by the receivers.

A BANK VICTIMIZED. An Assistant Cashier Does It out of Thirty

or Forty Thousand Dollars. PHILADELPHIA, April 8 .- A special to the Inquirer from Getty sburg says: The Littlestown savings institution, of Littlestown, this county, is said to have been victimized to the extent of \$30,000 or \$10,000 by a former resident of the place, Gerdinand Rahter. State Bank Examiner Shafer claims to have made the discovery that Rahter has been car the discovery that Raiter has been carrying on the book, of the bank as cash a large amount of worthless paner, protested draits, checks and discounted notes. The cashior, James A. Lefevre, disclaims any knowledge of the transactions, and all the blame is placed upon his son, Assistant Cashior Walter Lefevre, who is under no bonds. Raiter, who was at the head of the Zingar Bit. Fevre, who is under no bonds. Ranter, who was at the head of the Zingar Bit-ters Company, is said to have mulcted a Harrisburg bank, of which Simon Cam-

eron was the head, for \$50,000. A MANLY APOLOGY

To President Cleveland by Rev. Lausing

For That Charge of Drankennes-BOSTON, April S .- Rev. Isaac J. Lansing pastor of the Park street church in this city, who, in an address before the New England Methodist conference at Salem, last week, accused President Cleveland of intemperance, to-night de

Cleveland of intemperance, to-night de-clared himself as follows on the subject:
"My allusions, made in a temperance address at Salem, on Thursday, April 4, to the drinking habits of the President of the United States, were based partly on common report and partly on the testimony of eye witnesses.
"The case being one of conflict of tes-timony between witnesses of equal credbility, I cannot decids which, and since I have no personal knowl-edge, apart from the testimony, I with-

edge, apart from the testimony, I with draw the statements and tender apolo-getic and sincere regrets to the Presi-dent of the United States and to the public."

TO JOIN K. OF L.

Circular Issued to Unskilled Window

Glass Woraman.
Pirrsnungs, Pa., April 8.-A circular has been issued to the unskilled window glass workmen asking them to form a new national organization of mixers and teasors and lear boys to be attached to the independent Knights of Labor. A meeting will be held here sometime this week to take action on the matter.

None of the window glass organiza-tions connected with the old Knights of Lobor have left that organization, but none of them are paying the tax. A majority of these organizations favor an alliance with the independent Knights of Labor.

Round House Barned.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April S .- The Atlantic & Pacific round house and machine shops at Winslow, Arizona, were burned early to-day. Eight big locomotives were destroyed, and the company's officials estimate the loss at

A NEW ENEMY

With Which the Railroads of Western Kansas Are Battling.

COMBINED SNOW AND SAND STORM

Plays Havoc Generally-The Snow Melts and the Saud Settles Down in a Hard, Unyielding Mass-Particles of Sand Cut Through the Clothes of Men and Perforate their Skin Like Knives-No Loss of Human Life,

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8 .- The railroads have been battling with a new enemy in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado sinco last Friday night. It was a combination of sand and snow storms which swept over those regions, completely demoralizing train schedules and causing serious inconveniences and discomfort to travelers. The flakes of enow and particles of sand mingled and were driven across the prairies at a terrific speed by the gale, which blew inloss of human life because the storm was not accompanied by the usual degree of cold, but many cattle and horses in Western Kansas are reported to have been sufficated by the whirling clouds

of and.

The sand and snow filled on the railroad cuts and buried the tracks. The
snow melted and the sand settled down
in a hard unyielding mass, Rotary
snow plows and all the modern mechanisnow plows and all the modern mechani-cal appliances for the battling with snow drifts was useless against this new enemy and the railroad compelled to ongace men with picks and showels to remove the snud from the track.

The work was begun while the gale was still in progress, and the suffering of the workmen is said to have been in-

tense.

The particles of sand, driven by a sixty-mile-an-hour wind, cut through the clothes of the men and perforated their skin like knives.

No Rock Island trains from the west

had reached here up to 6 o'clock this evening since Saturday.

GREAT RAIN FALL

On New River-A Phenomenally Big Rise of the Water.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 8 .- There was a phenomenally heavy fall of rain last night in the mountains east of here. New river at Hinton rose seven feet durthe night and at noon to-day is rising a foot an hour. Considerable damage is reported to farmers along both New and Gauley rivers, though no lives are known to have been lost.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 8.-Excessive rains fell over nearly all of North Carolina yesterday and to-day and with great damage resulting. Flood warnings are out for Meuse, Tar and Cape Fear rivers. A number of bridges have been swept away.

Stocs Men Lose Heavily.

GARDEN CITY, KAS., April 8.-Stock men are reporting heavy losses from the severe storm of snow, wind and sand accompanied by severe cold which raged Friday and Saturday. Railway travel was suspended for two days and telegraph poles by the score were broken down, shutting off all communication.

BIG JUMP IN OIL,

An Advance of 13 Cents by the Standard. Highest Point Since 1882.

OIL CITY, PA., April S .- Oil producers are jubilant over the advance of 13 cents per barrel which occurred in the petroleum market to-day. Saturday evening the speculative market closed at \$1 17, and the price paid by the Standcompany's purchasing agent was

This morning the Standard advanced the price to \$1.20, and the speculative market opened at \$1.22. During the day 64,000 barrels changed hands at prices ranging from \$1.20 and \$1.22 up to \$1.30, the latter price having been bid at the close. Such a sharp advance has not occurred before in many years and not since November, 1892, has the quotation been so high as the closing figure to-night.

BRITISH CAPTAIN KILLED By Supposed Cuban Rebeis for Refusing to Land Them. New York, April 8.—The Ward line

steamer City of Washington, which lett Havana April 4, arrived in port to-day. One of the officers stated that a rumo was current in Havana prior to the sailing of the steamer that a British ship run ashore, off Cape Maysi, and the captain had been murdered. In detail the story was that a Spanish gunbout that spanish gunbout had spanish party of Cubans who had chartered the vessel. A difficulty of the captain detail the story was that a party of Cubans who had chartered the vessel. A difficulty of the capta kind areas and the captain selection. some kind arose and the captain refused to land them. The supposed rebels murdered him and ran the versel ashore. There was a number of Cubans on the City of Washington but they would not talk about the matter.

Five Laborers Buried.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 8 .- Five colored laborers were buried beneath a mass of earth here this afternoon by the caving in of the sides of a sewer which was being constructed. A force of men were immediately put to work to extricate the men, but when they were reactied one was dead. All the others were unconscious, but were re-sustanted by the physicians. The acci-dent was unavoidable.

Dynamite Explosion.

Columna, S. C., April S .- This afternoon while Sheridan Jones was putting a charge of dynamite in a blast at Stowacting of orynamic in a base at stew-art's quarry, on the edge of the city, it exploded without apparent cause, huri-ing him high in the air. Strange to say, a few bruises were the extent-of his in-juries. John Daniels, another negro, was fatally injured. Several other negroes were badly hurt.

The Massachusetts cotton mills, of Lowelt, are to build a 30,000 spindle plant for \$090,000 in Itome, Ga,

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

In a Lake Whatcom Mine Near Scattle, Twenty-three Miners Entombed-Ten Bodies Recovered.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 8 .- A Now Whatcom special to the Post-Intelligencer says news has just been received of a terrible explosion in the Blue Cannon coal mine on Lake Whatcom, seven miles from this city. Ten dead bodies have been taken out and thirteen are

have been taken out and thirteen are still in the mine.

Every possible effort is being made to rescue them. A steamer has gone out from this city with Superintendent Donovan, three physicians, ten miners and press correspondents on board. The mine was inspected about three weeks ago and prenounced safe. Particulars

will be very late.
Tacoma, Wash., April 8.—Twenty-one
men were killed in the Blue Canon mine

INSANE SISTERS

Driven to an Attemp; at Suicide by Their Long Waiting on Their Mother-A Sail

Case. New York, April 8 .- In the insane pavilion at Believue hospital there are two spinster sisters, whom the physicians examined to-day. For twenty years these women have tended their mother, who is insane and bed-ridden. Their father was in an asylum for five years. Yesterday, worn out by the long and constant watch over their mother, and in the belief that some day they would come to her condition, both women tried to kill themselves. The women are Mary A. and Harriet Mc-Ardie. The first is forty years old and the other thirty-seven. Their father, Lames McArdie, now eighty wars.

the other thirty-seven. Their lather, James McArdle, is now eighty years old. He is a retired builder.

Shortly before noon yesterday the father went to church. He had been gone but a little while, when Mary, going to the kitchen, found Harrist pouring carbolic acid into a glass of water. Mary watched her sister until she put the class to be the property of the pr watched her sister until she put the glass to her lips, then she dashed it from her hand. After that there was a struggle between the two women, for Harriet insisted that she must kill herself and tried to jump out of the window. The cries of Mary alarmed the neighbors who hurried into the place.

After half an hour Harriet became calm. All the neighbors is the structure of the market half and the structure of All the neighbors left them, ex caim. All the neighbors left them, ex-cept two women, who said they would stay during the afternoon. Mary, in telling them about the troubles of her life, became so excited that suddenly she jumped on the sill of the open window and would have thrown herself to dow and would have intown lessel to the court yard, three stories below, had not one of the women present grasped her about the waist and dragged her back into the room. It was the sister Harriet now who quieted her sister. But Mary grew worse until Harriet, in her efforts to calm her sister, became hys-terical

When the father got home in the When the lattier got home in the afternoon he saw that affairs were beyond his control and he called in the police. As the officers entered the room they were beset by the sisters who begged to be given pistols with which to kill themselves, and being refused pleaded with the officers to kill them. When the doctor came the women head. When the doctor came the women be-came calm. They said they knew per-fectly well they were insane and were anxious to go to the hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Milwaukee ministers have begun campaign for better observance of the Sunday laws.

There will be a state convention of free silver men in Minnesota some time during the coming summer.

Yesterday's statement of the dition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$186,040,910; gold reserve, \$90,409,757.

arrested in Paris for borrowing money on bogus Rock Island, Peoria and St. Louis railway shares. The government of the Argentine Republic will shortly order six torpedo

boats and two cruisers, the total cost of which will be \$5,000,000.

Mrs. Balton, of Elwood, Ind., has confessed the murder of W. J. Foust, a farmer, for which crime George Hires was convicted last Saturday.

"Charlie" Chase, agod seventy-two, known throughout New England as a lettery king, died yesterday. He had amassed a considerable fortune.

It is now said that the marriage of Lord William Beresford to the widowed Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Louise Hammersley, of New York, will take place shortly.

It is expected that during the sum-

mer the President will place under the civil service regulations the offices of chiefs of divisions in the government departments at Washington. It is not true that Oscar Wilde tried

at is not true that Oscar Wilde tried to commit suicide. Further startling revolations in connection with the case, and involving the name of one of the most prominent of English statesmen, are hinted at. Rev. Charles Davis, pastor of the colored Baptist church of Herrodsburg,

Ky., broke all baptizing records Sunday when in twenty-nine minutes he in mersed seventy-six colored converts. The water was exceedingly cold.

The worst storm in western Kansas for years is reported. Many trains have been delayed by snow and sand on the prairies. Snow drifts are from thirty to forty deep on the Union Pacific. Twenty per cent of the range stock has been lest. fie. Twenty p

The latest pension decision is that the question whether a man is enlisted rests with the war department, and where the war department shows that a soldier was not enlisted it is final; also that an offer of enlistment by a soldier must be completed by its acceptance by

The argument on the application for a warrant of removal for Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, to Washington who has been indicted for criminal libel on complaint of Frank B. Noyes, of the Washington Star, was resumed in the United States district court in New York yesterday. No decision was reached.

The emperor of China has caused an edict to be circulated throughout his armies announcing that hereafter officers shall not suffer death as a punishment for losing battles, but shall be given opfor osing battles, but shall be given op-northmitles for regaining the sovereign's favor, but if on retreating they devas-tate the regions through which they pass or maltreat people their heads will be forfeited.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Break the Coal Strike.

BUT FEW MEN APPLIED FOR WORK

No Trouble Yet, However-Several Mines in the District Attempt to Start Up, But the Effort Proves a Dismal Failure-Local Operators Blame the Lake Shippers for the Low Price of Coal-Meeting of Railroad Operators.

PITTSBURGH, April S .- An attempt was made to-day by the railroad coal operators to break the strike of the miners of this district, but up to noon the attempt had proved a dismal failure. The Jumbo and Midway mines of the Robbins Coal Company were scheduled to resume work this morning at the 60 cent rate. Few men applied for work, however, and there was no demonstration on the part of the strikers. The company claim to have fifteen men at work at the Jumbo mine, but the strikers say that only five are at work there. There are five deputy sheriffs on guard there, but they are not armed with Winchesters, and have had no trouble in preserving order. The only excitement this morning was occasioned by three shots being fired at the engineer at the Jumbo mine from the hillside. None of the shots took offect and the men who fired them made his ascans. None of the shots took effect and the men who fired them made his escape. The operators refuse to make public their plans, but it is evident that they intend to make determined efforts to start a number of mines non-union.

The Manowm and Shipley mines of the Youghiczheny Gas Coal Company resumed to-day at the sixty cent rate, but it is not known here.

but it it is not known how many but it it is not known how many men are at work. When running full these mines employ about 600 men. The Consolidated Coal Company has issued a circular to its men reminding them of the contract that they made with the company last December, in which they agreed to work until May I at fifty-five cents per ton. The circular says that large contracts were taken on the strength of this contract and that the company will hold the men responsible for losses.

The operators who mine for the local market held a meeting here this morning. They blame the lake shippers for the low price of coal in this market and the meeting was taken up with a discussion of prices and means of rectifying them. Another meeting will be held during the week.

during the week.
The Railroad Coal Operators' Association is in session here to-day and the strike will be the principal question under discussion. No information will be given out until after the meeting.

MASSILLON OPERATORS

At War Among Themselves in an Attempt to Regain Markets. CLEVELAND, O., April 8 .- A special

from Massillon, Ohio, says that from Massillon, Onto, says that the apparent war among the coal operators of that district, which has resulted in a heavy cut in the price to consumers was doubtles organized with the purpose of getting back the markets which have been lost during the long strike. As an evidence of this it is said that Massillon coal is to-day selling in Toldeo for one dollar at on less is said that Massillon coal is to-day self-ing in Toledo for one dollar a ton less than coal from the Jackson, Ohio, field. With the miners working from twelve to thirteen days a month there is great disactifaction, and all feel that ateady work at a close margin would be better.

Iron and Steel Scale.

CLEVELAND, O., April 8 .- The repre-An American named Ewing has been enatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in this city say that an attempt will be made at the convention, which meets here next month, to raise the scale of wages. It is said that the price for puddling will be increased from \$4 to \$5 a ton.

Illinois Miners Strike. the Republic from Springfield, Ills., The coal miners at Barclay, Sangamon county, are out on a strike in resistance to a proposed reduction of five cents per ton in the price paid for mining.

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAD.

A Note in a Bottle Confirms the Fears For the Loss of the Raina Regente. Mapnin, April 8.-Further evidence, if any were needed, of the loss of the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente were

found to-day. A bottle that had been washed ashore was picked up to-day and in it was found a piece of paper on and in it was found a piece of paper on which was written in pencil a message signed by the captain of the vessel. The message, which is dated March 10, at 9 a. m., twelve miles distant from Bajo Accitance, states that the position of the vessel was then hopeless.

At a cabinet meeting held to-day it was dealed to edically an ounce the

was decided to officially announce loss of the Reina Regente. The minisulso decided that the government would assist the families of the crew.

Railway Officials Arrested.

PITTSBURGH, April S .- T. Robinson, treasurer, and E. P. Bates, general freight agent of the Allegheny Valley railroad were arrested to-day on orders from the inter-state commerce commission on state commerce commission on a charge of granting fifteen per cent rebate between Clarion, Penn., and Buffalo to J. L. Henry, a coal operator of Reimesburg, Clarion county. The railroad officials gave bail and waived a hearing for cour! hearing for court.

New York-Steamer La Touraine from Gibral-Gibraltar-Kaiser Wilhelm H. from New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day. Menther Forecast for To-dar,
For West Virginia, showers, probably fol-lowed Tuesday afternoon by fair; cooler in east-ern portion; westerly winds.
For Western Pompsylvauia, showers, followed Tuesday afternoon by fair; warmer in extreme northern portion; northwest winds.
For Ohio, showers, followed Tuesday after-noon by fair; warmer in western portion; north-west winds.

THE JEMPERATURE VESTERDAY.

as furnished by C. Schnerr, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.